

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method for the production of energy, comprising the steps of:
 1. placing nuclei in a magnetic field;
 2. maintaining the nuclei at room temperature; and,
 3. subjecting the nuclei to extreme low frequency periodic radiation from an antenna adjacent to the nuclei.
2. The method of Claim 1, wherein the nuclei include protons.
3. The method of Claim 2, wherein the low frequency is between 1 and 3 Hz.
4. The method of Claim 2, wherein the low frequency is 2 Hz.
5. The method of Claim 1, wherein the production of energy is from a room temperature fusion process involving subjecting a proton and another element to the extreme low frequency radiation in the presence of the magnetic field.
6. The method of Claim 1, wherein the production of energy is from the room temperature production of a gravity wave.
7. The method of Claim 1, wherein the production of energy is from particle-antiparticle annihilation.
8. A room temperature method of causing the decay of a proton, comprising the steps of:

locating a proton in a magnetic field; and,

subjecting the proton when in the magnetic field to a 2 Hz wave from an antenna proximate to the proton, whereby the proton can be made to decay in seconds..

9. The method of Claim 8, wherein the 2 Hz wave has an amplitude in the tens of volts.

10. A method of producing a gravity wave, comprising the steps of:

locating a proton in a magnetic field; and,

subjecting the proton when in the magnetic field to a 2 Hz wave from an antenna proximate to the proton, whereby the decay of the proton to a neutron, a positron and an electron neutrino results in the generation of the gravity wave.

11. A method of producing room temperature fusion, comprising the step of:

subjecting a proton and another element to a 2 Hz wave from an antenna in the presence of a magnetic field, whereby proton decay results in the production of a third element.

12. A method of creating particle-antiparticle annihilation, comprising the step of:

subjecting a proton to a 1-3 Hz signal from an antenna adjacent the proton with the proton placed in a magnetic field.

13. Apparatus for generating energy comprising:

a magnetic field;

a proton in said magnetic field;

an antenna adjacent said proton; and,

a source of 1-3 Hz energy coupled to said antenna, whereby said generated energy is the result of the decay of said proton.

14. The apparatus of Claim 13, wherein said proton is created from a volume of H₂SO₄, a wire having an end in said H₂SO₄ and a copper sink coupled to the other end of said wire.

15. The apparatus of Claim 13, wherein said magnetic field is at least 2000 gauss.

16. The apparatus of Claim 13, wherein the magnitude of said 1-3 Hz energy is between 12 and 12.5 volts.